Mr/mohamed Fawzi
Comprehensions

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

My hobby is reading. I read story books, magazines, newspapers and any kind of material that I find interesting. This hobby got started when I was a little boy. I had always wanted my parents to read fairy tales and other stories to me. Soon they got fed up and tired of having to read to me continually. So as soon as I could, I learned to read. I started with simple ABC books. Soon I could read simple fairy tales and other stories. Now I read just about anything that is available. Reading enables me to learn about so many things that I would otherwise not know. I learned about how people lived in **bygone** days of magic and mystery. I learned about the wonders of the world, space travel, human achievements, gigantic whales, tiny viruses and other fascinating things about our world.

The wonderful thing about reading is that I do not have to learn things the hard way. For example, I do not have to catch a disease to know that it can kill me. I know the danger so I can avoid it. Also, I do not have to go deep into the jungle to learn about the tiger. I can read all about it in a book. Books provide the reader with so much information and facts. They have certainly helped me in my daily life. I am better equipped to cope with living. Otherwise, I would go about ignorantly learning things the hard way. So, I continue to read. Besides being more informed about the world, I also spend my time profitably. **It** is indeed a good hobby.

1.The writer has liked reading since ....

a) his graduation b) his childhood c) his marriage d) his youth

2.Through reading, the person becomes ....

a) knowledgeable b) available c) famous d) honourable

3.The word "bygone" means ....

a) the things that will happen in the future
b) the things that happen daily
c) the things that will never happen
d) the things that happened in a past time

4. In addition to helping the person to know many things, reading is a ....

a) disaster b) responsibility c) hobby d) danger

5.The writer likes to read ....

a) stories b) magazines c) newspapers d) all of the previous

6.Reading can help people medically because ....

a) readers can avoid diseases through reading about diseases
b) readers can avoid diseases by learning things the hard way
c) readers can avoid diseases through going to jungle
d) readers can catch diseases to know that they can kill

7.According to the passage, people can cope with living through ....

a) buying books b) working abroad
c) reading about life facts d) none of the previous

8.What does the underlined pronoun "It" refer to?

a) Time. b) Reading. c) Books. d) World.

Clocks are used to measure and show the time. Clocks are used so that people can agree on the time. People use clocks to measure units of time that are shorter than natural units. Natural units are the day, the month, and the year.
The clock is a very old invention. Sundials were used in ancient times. Sundials work by measuring shadows that are cast by the sun. Candle clocks were used a very long time ago. Candle clocks work by measuring the time it takes for the wax to **melt** Hourglasses are similar to candle clocks because they also measure the time it takes for something to happen. Hourglasses work by measuring the time it takes for sand to pour through a small opening into a glass. Mechanical clocks appeared in the 13th century in Europe. They work with a system of moving gears. The gears always move at the same speed. Pendulum clocks work with a swinging weight.
The swinging weight is called a pendulum. The pendulum makes the clock parts move. Now people typically use mechanical clocks or digital clocks. Digital clocks show numbers on a screen. The numbers represent the time. Some people use **auditory** clocks. Auditory clocks use language to tell the time aloud. Computers also use internal clocks in order to work properly. Clocks are everywhere – in homes, schools, offices, and public places. People go to work and return home according to the clock. School days start and end according to the clock. Airplanes take off and land according to the clock. It is fun to imagine a world without clocks!

1.The clocks are used to measure the ....
a) smaller units of time b) day c) month d) year

2.What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
a) Why clocks are used. b) How sundials work.
c) How hourglasses are similar to candle clocks.
d) What types of clocks have been invented.

3.The synonym of "melt" is ....
a) dissolve b) harden c) solidify d) freeze

4.The word "auditory" most closely means ....
a) related to machines b) related to numbers
c) related to hearing d) related to the sun

5.The writer believes that it would be a mess if ....
a) there are a lot of clocks b) there are many kinds of clocks
c) there weren't clocks d) clocks were bigger in size

6.Airplanes depend on the clock because ....
a) they take off according to the clock. b) they land according to the clock.
c) they use clocks to book tickets d) both a and b

7.Sundials are different from Candle clocks because they ....
a) work with a system of moving gears.
b) use the daylight.
c) use sand to pour through a small opening into a glass.
d) measure units of time that are shorter than natural

8.What is the main idea of the passage?
a) How different industries and jobs use clocks
b) The description of different kinds of clocks and their importance
c) The history of different kinds of clocks
d) The importance of specific kinds of clocks

Our culture is the system we use to build our identity. All living creatures are part of a culture. Even animals have a culture! So, what is culture? It's the way we behave in a group. It begins with each individual family. Within our families, we do things to build relationships with each other. This can include routines for doing things. It also includes traditions. Traditions are activities that are repeated on a regular basis. Culture is not limited to individual family groups. The real strength of culture is in larger community groups. These larger groups are called societies.
Every society makes rules for itself. It decides how people should act in different situations. Some of these rules are written down. Some are just things that are automatically expected of all members of that society. Often, cultures can be identified by what the people believe. Cultures are also known by what they choose to include in their art. Sometimes a society forms around people who speak the same language. Cultures may also be known for their customs, including the foods they make and the things they do. Our cultures help us understand who we are and what we believe. There are very strong emotions connecting us to our own society. Two different cultures may disagree on beliefs, especially if they both feel strongly about **them**. When that happens, war is a common result. People are learning better ways to communicate with each other. The more we learn, the more we appreciate the differences in cultures.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1- Cultural rules made by a society are ....

a) all written down
b) not all written down
c) divided between written and expected
d) made by old people

2- The writer suggests that culture starts with ....

a) an individual
b) a society
c) a tribe
d) a family

3- The underlined pronoun "them" refers to ....

a) cultures
b) rules
c) beliefs
d) feelings

4- According to the passage, culture can be indentified by ....

a) what people believe
b) what people do
c) what people draw
d) what people believe and do

5- What role does culture play inside a family ?

a) It helps build relationships.
b) It keeps the traditions.
c) It defends people's language.
d) It develops art.

6- Suggest a suitable title for the passage.

a) The culture in our community
b) Culture and life
c) Culture and language
d) Culture and customs

7- Culture is known by ....

a) what the people believe
b) the customs we have
c) the choices of art the society has
d) all of these

8- The more we learn, the more we appreciate the differences in cultures. The word 'appreciate' here means ....

a) to be grateful
b) to go up in price
c) to welcome
d) to realise

It is a disturbing fact that many different wild animals throughout the world are in danger. An endangered species is a type of animals that will probably become extinct. There are 3,079 animals and 2,655 plants that are endangered worldwide. Lots of countries have laws to protect endangered animals.
The reasons for this are many and varied, but we must blame pollution, pesticides, the disturbance of the animal's natural environment and man's greed. Industry has grown enormously, and it has become common practice for factories to dispose of waste

matter in streams, canals and rivers, causing great loss of river life. Modem agricultural methods include using pesticides, which effectively control insects classified as pests, but which also destroy **many** that are not.

Some animals are endangered because their habitats are being destroyed because of the increase in population, which has meant more buildings, more vehicles, more pollution ... and with it the destruction of much of the countryside that provide shelter for wild animals. People are building cities, logging (cutting down trees) and mining in places where animals live. Other animals are endangered because people are hunting and killing them. When a new species starts living in a place, it can take food from and prey on the animals that lived there before. Some of the endangered animals in the world include the black rhino found in Africa, the orangutan found in the country of Malaysia and the blue whale. Finally, other endangered species examples include the Bengal tiger, giant panda, mountain gorilla, sea lions, and others.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1- Countries can protect endangered animals by ....

a) punishing people who build houses
b) building habitats for them
c) stopping the immigration of animals
d) making laws

2- The underlined word 'many' refers to ....

a) insects other than pests
b) agricultural methods
c) pests only
d) pesticides

3- Shelter is the same meaning as ....

a) someone to attack
b) something to eat
c) sometime to spend
d) somewhere to stay

4- When using pesticides, we kill ....

a) pests and harmful and harmless insects
b) pests only
c) harmful insects
d) none of these

5- "When a new species starts living in a place, it can take food from and prey on the animals that lived there before." This means that ....

a) man is the cause of animal extinction
b) animals are made endangered by the weather
c) animals are made endangered by other animals
d) the increase in population causes danger to animals

6- Man's greed is one of reasons that makes the matter worse. 'Greed' means ....

a) man's desire to have things more than their need
b) man's desire to kill animals
c) man's desire to build cities and cut down trees
d) man's desire to mine in places where animals live

7- It has become common practice for factories to dispose of their waste in streams and rivers. This means that factories ....

a) deliver their waste to streams, canals and rivers
b) store their waste in streams and rivers
c) get over their waste in streams, canals and rivers
d) get rid of their waste in streams, canals and rivers

8- The best title to the passage is '...............'.

a) The problem of the endangered animals
b) Endangering animals and man
c) The problem of the endangering animals
d)Man's greed and other creatures

A clever person used to mean a person who would exert efforts to achieve a legitimated aim. Hence, a clever pupil is a bright one who makes the best of his educational chances A clever lawyer is one who handles the law so as to prove that his client is inn A clever doctor gives the right diagnosis for his patients and prescribes the right medicine for them. This is perfectly feasible in a simple society, which will allow a good number of people to do their best to succeed in their pursuits or better their life conditions.

But in a society that has grown in complexity so that only the fittest can survive the term has taken a new meaning. If two persons have one chance, the cleverer of them is the one who can push the other out of the way to secure the chance for himself. Worse still a clever person might twist it wrong to make it look right. A clever lawyer in the sense of the word is the one who manages to prove the innocence of a wrongdoer. A doctor who **entices** more patients to go to him and consequently makes more money out of them would be a clever doctor. A company whose products are not much in demand, employs a clever propagandist to increase its sales. There are clever men both in commerce and in politics. Even in government offices there are clever social climbers that get all gains with the fewest efforts although they aren't efficient. Yet, there are still honest people in society who have a reputation for doing what they are convinced is right.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1.What does an honest doctor do?

a) Makes as much money as he can from his patients.
b) Entices more patients to go to him.
c) Prescribes the wrong medicine.
d) Gives the right diagnosis.

2. Why is competition in complex societies unfair?

a) Because the smartest can survive.
b) Because only the strongest can survive.
c) Because the best can survive.
d) Because the fattest can survive,

3.What does the underlined word "entices" mean?

a) Take. b) Tempts c) Prove d) Demand.

4.What is the best title for the passage?

a) A simple society. b) Honest and dishonest people.
c) A chance for oneself. d) Life conditions.

5.Those who aren't efficient and get high posts are....

a) good leaders b) brilliant
c) successful workers d) social climbers

6.in simple societies, a clever doctor..................

a) prescribes the right medicine for his patients.
b) gives the wrong diagnosis for his patients
c) lies to their patients
d) earns much money without making efforts

7. The lawyer who manages to prove the Innocence of a wrongdoer..................

a) is clever b) earns much money
c) twists the truth d)does the right thing

8.The antonym of the word "feasible' is.....................

a) achievable b) possible c impossible d) practical

Litterbugs are people who love to litter around. Litterbugs are also who do not take the responsibility or to play their role in the society to take care of the environment. Why are they litterbugs? Litterbugs are the persons who had lack of awareness, not bothered about the environment and too lazy just to walk a few steps to the trash can. What are the effects of litterbugs? One of the major effect is it will destroy the image of our beautiful country which eventually affects the tourism of our country.
Are you a litterbug? Do you chew gum in the streets? Do you eat on the metro? Have you ever painted graffiti on walls? Are you a jaywalker? If you answered 'yes' to any of these questions, then be careful when you visit Singapore. There's a chance to be stopped and heavily fined! But if you like clean and safe streets, then Singapore could be the perfect destination for your next holiday. Singapore is one of the world's richest cities. It is almost crime-free and spotless, steel skyscrapers, shopping malls, top fashion houses, colourful local markets, discount shops for bargain-hunters, even air-conditioned walkways are all part of the magic of Singapore. The majority of Singaporeans are of Chinese origin, but there are ethnic groups from India, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand living there. It is not surprising that the island has many interesting districts. Calligraphers and fortunetellers can be found in Chinatown. Little India has spices, silverware, brassware and jasmine garlands. Malay villages display the traditional lifestyle of Malays and their arts and crafts such as batik painting and kite-making.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1.Most Singaporeans are of .... origin.
a) Indian b) Thai c) Chinese d) European

2.Singapore is almost ....
a) crime-free b) tax-free c) free d) shop-free

3.The law in Singapore fines those who ....
a) like clean and safe streets b) throw garbage in the streets
c) visit the country d) speak loudly to each other

4.The underlined words "the island" refer to ....
a) India b) Malaysia c) Chinese d) Singapore

5.Those who don't take care of the environment are ....
a) responsible b) litterbugs c) crime-free d) fortunetellers

6.The writer of this article wants people to ....
a) take care of the environment
b) have trashcans in their homes
c) leave their rubbish in the street
d) be litterbugs

7.The synonym of the word "origin" is ....
a) ending point b) people c) source d) population

8.Chewing gums in the streets is .... in Singapore.
a) allowed b) permitted c) prohibited d) preferable

Is there a famous person whom you really admire? Wouldn't you love to have his or her autograph? You would never throw that person's autograph away because of your admiration for him or her. However, some people collect autographs even from people they don't admire. They just want autographs from any famous person. Rather than collecting these autographs to keep, they collect the autographs to sell.
These days there are more than 20,000 people who collect autographs for the value the

autographs might have in the future. Since these people are willing to pay a lot of money for an autograph. Autograph hounds now hang around sports centers, and concerts trying to get autographs they can sell. They can sometimes make as much as $1,500 for one autograph. In fact, There are also companies that buy and sell autographs. One company, Profiles in History, says it has the largest collection of autographs in the world, and earns more than $12 million a year! The price of an autograph depends on how **rare** the autograph is. For example famous people like Angelina Jolie and George Clooney sign a lot of autographs. Therefore, their autographs are not rare and are not worth very much money.

On the other hand, Madonna and Nicole Kidman rarely sign anything. This makes their autographs rarer and more valuable. Queen Elizabeth II almost never signs autographs, therefore, something with her signature on it might sell for around $3,500. It doesn't matter if the person is dead. Elvis Presley and Napoleon signed many things. Their signatures are only worth $1,500. However, signed letters from Marilyn Monroe are very rare. They can cost$50,000 each. The highest price ever paid for an autograph was $750,000 for a letter written and signed by the American president Abraham Lincoln.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
a) Collecting autographs is fun. b) Signature of Queen Elizabeth II.
d) Some autographs are rare. d) Collecting autographs can be a business.

2. Autograph hounds collect autographs hoping that their value will ....
a) increase b) decrease c) become less d) stay the same

3. From the passage, what do you think an "autograph hound" is?
a) Someone who buys autographs
b) Someone who gets autographs from famous people
c) A famous person who signs many autographs
d) A dog that can sign its autograph

4. According to the passage, the more a famous person signs autographs, the .... these autographs are.
a) rarer b) cheaper c) more expensive d) less common

5. The underlined pronoun "they" refers to ....
a) concerts b) autographs c) sports centers d) Autograph hounds

6. What does the price of an autograph mostly depend on?
a) How hard it is to find the autograph b) Whether the person is living or dead
c) How many people admire the person d) When the person wrote the signature

7. The antonym of the word "rare" is ....
a) precious b) unfamiliar c) common d) scarce

8. We can infer from the passage that "Profiles in History" is ....
a) an autograph museum. b) an expensive autograph.
c) a business that sells autographs d) a book about famous people.

Companies these days spend thousands of dollars on their computer security. They buy the best computer programs. However, Kevin thinks the biggest danger these days is not a weakness in technology.

In the 1990s, Kevin was an infamous hacker. He was once listed as one of the FBI's "Most Wanted" for hacking into government computer systems. Kevin has never been defeated by any system into which they have been asked to hack. He was sentenced to five years in prison for various computer and communications-related crimes. After being sent to prison, Kevin decided to use his skills in a different way. He started his

own computer security firm. He now advises people on how to find the loopholes in their networks and keep their computers safe.

According to Kevin, the biggest danger to security is people. However, by this he doesn't mean hackers. In fact, he means the people using the programs. "If an attacker can get one trusting person to give his or her information, the attacker gets in. All that money spent is basically wasted." A hacker can get around everything with just one person within the company. Unfortunately, people are still too trusting. In a recent test of the US tax office, security experts called 100 managers. They posed as US tax office computer technicians. The experts were able to fool 35 of the managers. They gave both their passwords and IDs. In the hands of real hackers, this would have been a disaster!

Kevin's expertise has been acknowledged at the highest level with invitations to speak to both Houses of Congress on national security matters. Kevin's autobiography became a New York Times bestseller and has been translated into fifteen different languages.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

a) Managers need to be more careful about who they talk to.
b) Hackers can help us make our computers safe.
c) Technology is not helpful if people aren't careful.
d) It's important to get the newest technology.

2. Houses of Congress invited Kevin to ....

a) arrest him b) make use of his experience
c) send him to prison d) fool 35 of the managers

3. The underlined word "loopholes" here can mean ....

a) viruses b) hardships c) icons d) downsides

4. What is true about Kevin?

a) He now works for the US government.
b) He thinks security technology is too expensive.
c) He used to be a criminal.
d) He teaches people how to hack computers.

5. The recent test of the US tax office proved that .... of the managers were could easily be fooled.

a) all b) none c) almost all d) some

6. What happened at the US tax office?

a) Hackers stole important information.
b) Employees gave information to the wrong people.
c) The security technology had a problem.
d) Managers tested the computer system.

7. Preventing hackers from getting passwords and IDs can ......computer systems.

a) protect b) endanger c) help to hack d) defeat

8. Kevin has never been defeated by any system into which they have been asked to hack. This shows how .... he was.

a) criminal b) fool c) innovative d) careless

When an airplane crashes, the first thing people do is to ask, "What went wrong? "How can we keep it from happening again?" At this point someone will mention the "black box." Actually, an airplane's black box is orange. Because the box is bright orange to enable people to find the box after a crash. All commercial airplanes must carry the boxes, and because of this, air safety has improved.

A black box is a powerful data collection device. You may have heard of an airplane's flight data recorder (FDR) and cockpit voice recorder (CVR). The cockpit is the place where the pilot sits. It is very helpful in detecting the location of any crashed aircraft during aviation accidents and incidents.

Together, these record up to 300 different kinds of information about a flight. For example, they record an airplane's speed and altitude. Also, they record everything the pilots say to each other and over the radio. This helps people **piece together** just what happened in the minutes before a crash. Many people are surprised to learn that black boxes are not found up front in the cockpit. Instead, they are in the airplane's tail.

The boxes are made of very strong materials. They are very well insulated, too. This protects the devices in two ways. It gives protection from the crash itself. And it protects against very high heat and fire. Black boxes record important information. Without **them**, many questions about an accident could never be answered. The information helps people understand and explain what went wrong. As a result, airplane designers can make changes so the problem will not happen again.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The "black box" on airplanes is colored orange to ....

a) hide it in the airplane's tail b) make it easier to find
c) protect it against heat d) it them stronger

2. What has resulted from airplanes carrying black boxes?

a) There are now more crashes. b) Pilots can't talk over the radio.
c) Air safety has improved. d) Airplanes never have accidents.

3. Why wouldn't a black box be destroyed by most fires in a crash?

a) It is very well protected. b) People need to study it.
c) It is in the tail, not the cockpit. d) It is colored orange instead of black.

4. What can airplane designers do with the information gathered from black boxes?

a) To know the results of the crash b) To know how it can record speed
c) To know why it's well insulated d) To know the he reason behind the crash.

5. We can infer from the passage that a cockpit is ....

a) in the front of the airplane b) in the tail of the airplane
c) in the black box d) at the back of the airplane

6. The words "piece together" can be replaced by ....

a) be safe b) neglect c) improve d) understand

7. The underlined pronoun "them" refers to ....

a) black boxes b) heat and fire c) information d) pilot

8. Without having a black box in an airplane, ...

a) the number of air crashes would be less
b) we would find ways to prevent air crashes.
c) we would realize what occurred in air crashes
d) we wouldn't find ways to prevent air crashes.

CCTV (closed-circuit television) cameras were basically developed as a means of security for banks. In Britain they first appeared in 1953 and by the 1960s, there were already a few cameras in major streets in London. Today, there are more than four million CCTV cameras across the country. The cameras are there to film dangerous or illegal behaviour. With new software, they can automatically recognize the faces of known criminals. These cameras don't just watch criminals; they watch all of us, almost all of the time. Every time we go into a shop, use a cash machine, or travel on public transport, a camera records our actions.

The amount of these cameras in towns and cities across Britain is increasing because it is thought to deter crime. Some items in shops now have an electronic device attached to them. When you pick up one of these, it sends a radio message to a CCTV camera and the camera starts filming you. Shops say that this technology helps to catch shoplifters- but only by treating everybody as a potential criminal.

Cameras are not the only ways of monitoring our actions. Every time you make or receive a call on your mobile phone, the phone company knows the number of the phone you are calling and how long the call lasts. It is even possible to work out your exact location. The police often use this information when they‟re investigating serious crimes Even when you are at home, you are not necessarily safe from being watched. When you use your high-speed internet connections to visit websites, you are probably sending and receiving„cookies‟ without realizing it. Cookies transfer information from your computer to the website and, in theory, could record which websites you visit. Modern technology is making it easier and easier to stay in contact, but it is also making it nearly impossible for us to hide.

1. We can infer from the passage that phone companies can help policemen and detectives to ....

a) set criminals free b) record which websites policemen visit
c) send radio messages to criminals d) solve murder and theft cases

2. People in favour of CCTV cameras think that you have nothing to fear from being watched by a camera as long as ....

a) you don‟t do anything wrong b) your behavior is illegal
c) go into a shop to steal items d) have a high-speed internet connections

3. Today there are CCTV cameras which can ....

a) know when a crime will take place b) identify people committing crimes before
c) cause dangerous or illegal behavior d) can speak to people if they get angry

4. When you use a mobile phone, the phone company can work out ....

a) if your phone has a lot of apps b) the crimes of the person you are calling
c) where you are d) how long you have had the phone

5. A lot of people oppose having cameras in public places as these cameras ....

a) film dangerous or illegal behaviour b) deter people from committing crime
c) protect shops and banks from theft d) interfere with their privacy

6. We can infer from the passage that a shoplifter is a kind of ....

a) thieves b) CCTV cameras c) shop assistants d) managers

7. The underlined word "deter" can be replaced by ....

a) encourage b) support c) prevent d) increase

8. The underlined pronoun “these” refers to ....

a) items b) shops c) cameras d) electronic devices

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." Has that wise saying been proved to you? Did any of your close friends ever stand beside you at the times of sorrow, distress or the times of joy? That has become a needle in a haystack in our society because most people struggle to climb on the shoulders of others.
At the very beginning of a child's life, he makes friends with a lot of peers who are maybe a mixture of good or bad. He can't perfectly judge or decide who to continue keeping or losing friendship with due to his young age. By the time he becomes older, the number of friends decreases to a number that isn't more than the number of one hand fingers. It all depends on to what extent they are faithful, selfless and honest to each other. Friendship has become a rare value. All mankind always search for it as it's mainly a human instinct. Friends can help you celebrate good times and provide support in bad ones. They prevent isolation and loneliness and increase your sense of belonging. Friends on social media are mostly false friends because you only contact with them and limit themselves in comments or emojis to congratulate and condole instead of hastening to stand right next to you. My advice is to carefully select your friends.

1. The writer thinks that true friendship has become……………..
a) common b) widely spread c) uncommon d) hateful
2. The expression "Climb on the shoulders of others" shows that some friends are ……
a) true b) brave c) online d) selfish
3. According to the passage, the older you get, the …………… friends you have.
a) more b) braver c) same d) fewer
4. Man always needs friends because …………… .
a) he has much free time. b) man is sociable by nature.
c) he is greedy by nature. d) he needs to laugh at others.
5. The writer advised us to ………….. .
a) text our friends at times of sorrow. b) decrease the number of our friends.
c) correctly choose our friends. d) correctly use social media.
6. It's known that friendship can prevent us from feelings of …………….
a) loneliness and isolation. b) relief and relaxation.
c) fear and horror. d) calmness and excitement.
7 The underlined pronoun "That" refers to …………. .
a) sorrow b) joy c) true friendship d) distress
8. We can infer from the passage that a true friend ………. .
a) doesn't apologize if they hurt you b) doesn't try to hurt your feelings
c) tries to climb on your shoulders d) never cares about your feelings

When we accept the evidence of our unaided eyes and describe the sun as a yellow star, we have summed up the most important single fact about it – at this moment in time. It appears probable, however, that sunlight will be the colour we know for only a negligibly small part of the sun's history. Stars, like individuals, age and change. As we look out into space, we see around us stars at all stages of evolution. There are faint blood-red dwarfs so cool that their surface temperature is a mere 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit, there are searing ghosts blazing at 100, 000 degrees Fahrenheit and almost too hot to be seen, for the great part of their radiation is in the invisible ultraviolet range.

Obviously, the "daylight" produced by any star depends on its temperature; today (and for ages to come) our sun is at about 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and this means that most of the sunlight is concentrated in the yellow band of the spectrum, falling slowly in intensity toward both the longer and shorter light waves. That yellow "hump" will shift as the sun evolves, and the light of day will change accordingly. It is natural to assume that as the sun grows older, and uses up its hydrogen fuel – which it is now doing at the spanking rate of half a billion tons a second – it will become steadily colder and redder.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Why are very hot stars referred to as "ghosts"?
a) They are short- lived. b) They are mysterious.
c) They are frightening. d) They are nearly invisible.

2. According to the passage, as the sun grows, it is likely to become ....
a) red b) violet c) orange d) yellow

3. What does the underlined pronoun "its" refer to?
a) Yellow humbs. b) Day. c) The sun. d) Fuel.

4. The daylight is clearly dependent on ....
a) sun colour b) sun temperature c) sun growth d) sun size

5. The underlined word "evolves" is a synonym of ....
a) develops b) absorbs c) rounds d) soaks

6. What is the main idea of the passage?
a) Faint dwarf stars b) The evolutionary cycle of the sun
c) The sun's fuel problem d) The dangers of invisible radiation

7. All of the things on the sun are ....
a) easily reachable b) hard to be reached
c) invisible d) visible

8. The sun is similar to the human because ....
a) it grows b) it changes c) it gets red d) both a and b

The first English attempts to colonise North America were controlled by individuals rather than companies. Sir Humphrey Gilbert was the first Englishman to send colonists to the New World. His initial expedition, which sailed in 1578 with a patent granted by Queen Elizabeth was defeated by the Spanish.
A second attempt ended in disaster in 1583, when Gilbert and his ship were lost in a storm. In the following year, Gilbert's half-brother, Sir Water Raleigh, having obtained a renewal of the patent, sponsored an expedition that explored the coast of the region that he named "Virginia." Under Raleigh's direction efforts were then made to establish a colony on Roanoke Island in 1585 an6 1587.
The survivors of the first settlement on Roanoke returned to England in 1586, but the second group of colonists disappeared without leaving a trace. The failure of the Gilbert and Raleigh ventures made it clear that the tasks they had undertaken were too big for any one coloniser. Within a short time, the trading company had supplanted the individual promoter of colonisation.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title to the passage?

a) The Regulation of Trading Companies
b) British-Spanish Rivalry in the New World
c) Early Attempts at Colonising North America
d) Royal Patents Issued in the 16th Century

2. The passage states that first English people involved in establishing colonies in North America were ....
a) requested to do so by Queen Elizabeth
b) members of large trading companies
c) immediately successful
d) acting on their own

3. According to the passage, which of the following is a fact about Sir Humphrey Gilbert?
a) He never settled in North America.
b) His trading company was given a patent by the queen.
c) He fought the Spanish twice.
d) He died in 1587.

4. The first expedition to the North America was in ....
a) 1577 b) 1579 c) 1582 d) 1584

5. The underlined word "sponsored" means ....
a) funded b) found c) lost d) took care

6. At last, the second team of the colonists ....
a) returned home b) found in the sea
c) disappeared d) built houses on the island

7. Because the trials of colonisation failed, people ....
a) used trade to get on the island
b) used weapons to get on the island
c) organised trips to this island
d) left the island without discovering

8. Why was Sir Water Raleigh try to invade the island?
a) To build houses in it.
b) To create an English colony there.
c) To buy it to other country.
d) To store the weapons of army there.

The road in front of my school is a narrow one. It is also very busy. Every afternoon when school is dismissed, the road becomes almost impassable as children, bicycles, cars and buses jostle and struggle to use it. Sometimes a policeman is there to help things out, but generally
chaos reigns and we have to be careful not to get involved in an accident.
A few accidents had already occurred. I was a witness to one. As usual the road was completely full of activity, children were running across the road to get to their cars and buses.
Cars and buses honked angrily at them. Just then I saw a young boy make a dash across the road. There was a loud blare of horn, a squeal of brakes and I saw a car knock into the boy. He fell as though his feet were swept from under him. Fortunately, the car was not moving very fast and the driver managed to stop the car before a wheel could run over the fallen boy.

All traffic stopped. I ran over to the boy and saw blood on the road. He was bleeding from a cut on his head. A man came and examined the boy. Then he lifted the boy and carried him to a car. They sped off, presumably to the hospital. Many people surrounded the driver who looked dazed and puzzled. A policeman came to calm things down. As there was nothing I could do, I turned and walked down the road carefully. It was terrible to witness an accident. I certainly would not like to be involved in one.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1.When is it difficult to cross the road in front of the school?
a) When the school finishes. b) In the morning.
c) When the children go to school. d) When there is traffic jam.

2.From the meaning of the word jostle we understand that ....
a) all students walk in organised lines to leave school
b) there is hustle and bustle when the children leave school
c) busses go fast in front of the school
d) all students respect each other when they are outside in the street

3.As the road is busy with children, busses and bicycles, it's probable to ....
a) be killed b) be robbed c) have an accident d) be arrested

4.While watching the children, cars and busses, the writer ....
a) had an accident b) saw many accidents
c) hit a boy running to his car d) saw an accident

5.The antonym of the word "dazed" is ....
a) astonished b) shocked c) confused d) alert

6.Although the car was not moving very fast, ...
a) it hit the boy on the head b) it killed the boy
c) the driver was unconscious d) the boy didn't see it

7.The writer could ....
a) take the boy to hospital b) stop the cut from bleeding
c) do nothing and walked cautiously
d) stop the driver and hand him to the police

8.The writer wants to tell us that ....
a) it's amazing to see someone bleeding
b) it's terrible to see an accident.
c) if you see an accident, run away.
d) it's irresponsible of drivers to wait for the children.

An American salesman used to go from house to house selling vacuum cleaners. He always took one with him to show the housewives what the machines he was selling can do. One day he went to a house on a farm. The farmer's wife opened the door, and the salesman went in at once to demonstrate his machine to her. "This powerful vacuum cleaner will remove all the dust and dirt from your carpets and rugs," he said, "No more old-fashioned beating with a stick, making more dust than you get out of the carpet."
"It's no use to me," the woman said "You're wasting your time here, young man". "Just let me show you!" the salesman said. Then he opened a bag he was

carrying and threw a great pile of dirt over the carpet. “Good Heavens! What are you doing?” she exclaimed. “Don’t worry,
madam!” he answered, adding some ashes from the fireplace to the pile of dirt. “I’ll eat every bit of dirt that my vacuum cleaner doesn’t pick up.” “Well, in that case I’ll get you a spoon at once,” the woman answered. “I was only trying to tell you that we don’t have electricity on this farm”.

1.What can a vacuum cleaner do?
a) It can remove dirt from floors. b) It can make the air fresh.
c) It can eat rubbish. d) It can preserve foods in vacuum bags.
2.The salesman took a vacuum cleaner with him to ....
a) clean houses b) show it to customers
c) clean dust and ashes from streets d) repair it
3.Why did the housewife seem surprised at the salesman’s behaviour?
a) Because the man was very clever.
b) Because the man talked quickly.
c) Because the man threw dirt and ashes on the ground.
d) Because the vacuum cleaner was effective.
4.Why did the salesman say that he would eat every bit of dirt that the vacuum cleaner didn’t eat?
a) He was confident that the cleaner would work well.
b) He was hungry.
c) He wanted the housewife to bring him a spoon.
d) He was at a farm.
5.The housewife told the salesman that he was wasting his time because ....
a) she didn’t have money to buy the vacuum cleaner
b) she wasn’t interested in the vacuum cleaner
c) her husband wasn’t at home
d) the house didn’t have electricity to operate the machine
6.The underlined word “demonstrate” means ....
a) watch b) sell c) show d) repair
7.What does the underlined pronoun “It” refer to?
a) The carpet. b) The dirt. c) The vacuum cleaner. d) Electricity.
8.In the end, the salesman must have been ....
a) disappointed b) pleased c) rewarded d) excited

Millions of people are attacked by a secret enemy which causes more harm and greater suffering than any other disease. Its name is worry. According to doctors, worry can actually cause many organic diseases. And even when it doesn’t, it can, by eating our energy in many ways, ruin our health and make our life hard and miserable.
Worry is a very dangerous enemy. The stresses and strains of life may make us worry about silly trivial things. Worry eats into our hearts and causes us to spend long sleepless nights. as a result, some of us get tired easily, some get depressed and others become irritable. And life seems to be an endless chain of worries.

Worry affects nearly everybody in society from teenagers to elderly people. Students worry about their exams. Parents worry about their children. Young men and women worry about their future life. Needless to say, worry is the result of thinking in a wrong way. It is a fact that thinking
over worries brings about more worries. We must face as it is quietly, boldly and bravely. The problems a worrier faces are the same that others face. To overcome worry, we should cultivate different interests, develop contact with a larger number of persons and spend our leisure on a useful hobby. When feeling worried, retire to a quiet corner and relax.

1.The best sentence to summarise the passage is "....................".
a) Since life is miserable, we should ignore our problems
b) Worry is an organic disease and unsolvable problem
c) Worry eats up money and makes us poor
d) Since life is hard, we should face it bravely with no worry
2.To feel happy is to ....
a) indulge in worry
b) avoid organic disease
c) make life miserable
d) avoid much worry
3.What can we do to overcome worry?
a) Practising useful and interesting hobbies.
b) Sitting idle at home.
c) Thinking deeply about our problems.
d) Eating a lot of sweets.
4.The best title for the passage is "....................".
a) Stress and elderly people b) Stress and teenagers
c) Stress is a serious disease d) Stress is a secret issue
5.Worry prevents us from ....
a) eating b) learning
c) sleep d) being treated
6.Thinking in a wrong way results in ....
a) eating bad food b) fear and worry
c) bad bringing up d) bad education
7.The synonym of the word "trivial" is ....
a) significant b) unimportant
c) necessary d) useful
8.If we defeated worry, our life would be ....
a) cheerful b) miserable
c) unhappy d) gloomy

Earthquakes are natural disasters that humans cannot control. Sometimes earthquakes can be very dangerous and people need to know more about where earthquakes come from, and how to protect themselves from them and any other natural disasters.
Earthquakes are the shaking, rolling or sudden shock of the earth's surface. They are the earth's natural means of releasing pressure. More than a million earthquakes occur in the

world each year. Earthquakes can be felt over large areas although they usually last less than a minute. However, earthquakes cannot be predicted although scientists are still working on the problem.
There are about 20 plates along the surface of the earth that move continuously and slowly past each other. When the plates squeeze or stretch, huge rocks form at their edges and the rocks shift with great force, causing an earthquake. As the plates move, they put forces on themselves and each other. When the force is large enough, the crust is forced to break. Shaking and groundbreaking are the main effects created by earthquakes, principally resulting in more or less severe damage to buildings and other structures. The severity of the effect depends on the complex combination of the earthquake magnitude. Groundbreak is a major risk for large engineering structures such as dams, bridges and nuclear power stations and requires careful mapping of existing faults to identify any likely to break the ground surface within the life of the structure.

1.Earthquakes are considered natural disasters because ....
a) they are man-made b) man has no control over them
c) man can control them d) they are always expected
2.Earthquakes are considered disastrous for people and properties because ....
a) earthquakes happen in cities b) man can control them
c) they are unpredictable d) they result in little destruction
3.Which of the following is NOT TRUE about an earthquake?
a) An earthquake is a controllable disaster.
b) An earthquake is always unpredictable.
c) An earthquake causes severe damage.
d) The earth is cracked when an earthquake occurs.
4.The underlined pronoun "they" refers to ....
a) areas b) earthquakes c) scientists d) crusts
5.Which one of the following is much affected by groundbreaks?
a) Lakes. b) Rivers.
c) Forests. d) Engineering structures.
6.Find words from the passage that have the same meaning as "upper layer of the earth".
a) rock b) plate c) surface d) crust
7.According to the passage, how do earthquakes help the earth?
a) They are the earth's natural means of releasing pressure.
b) They force us to study the earth.
c) They help animals and forests.
d) They renew the earth's environment.
8.According to the passage, how can we try to protect a structure from earthquakes?
a) By inventing devices to prevent earthquakes.
b) By building structures in deserts.
c) By careful mapping of existing faults in them to fix.
d) By releasing the force of crusts.

When most people look at a painting of a sunset, they see a beautiful work of art. When Professor Christos Zerefos looks at a painting of a sunset, he sees valuable scientific evidence. He believes that these paintings contain important information about the effect of volcanoes on the climate.
Scientists know that after a volcanic eruption, sunsets are very red. This is caused by the dust and ash that are sent into the sky. Volcanoes also lower the temperature of the Earth. Professor Zerefos and his team decided to study paintings of sunsets before and after volcanic eruptions. Red sunsets are a sign of polluted skies, so the scientists believed that

landscapes that were painted after major volcanic eruptions would have bright red sunsets. They wanted to use the paintings to measure how the volcanoes had affected the climate in the past.

More than 500 water colours and oils of sunsets that were painted between the years 1500 and 1900 have been studied by a team of experts. Professor Zerefos had the results analysed by a computer. The computer calculated the amount of red in each picture. They found that the sunsets that were painted after a volcanic eruption were bright red.

Many scientists are not convinced by this theory. According to them, it is impossible to make scientific conclusions based on art that was painted so long ago, because it is possible that the colours have changed since they were originally painted. What is more, artists often try to make something look very impressive when they paint. As a result, they may not always paint an accurate picture of nature.

Professor Zerefos disagrees. He is certain that artists accurately copy the actual colours of the sunsets they see. Paintings that were painted in the 20th century are now being studied by Professor Zerefos and his team.

So the next time you look at a painting of a beautiful sunset, examine the colours more carefully.

1.What does Christos Zerefos see in a painting of a sunset?
a) He sees the beauty of nature.
b) He sees valuable scientific evidence.
c) He sees nothing but red bright spots.
d) He sees a frightening sight.

2.Why are sunsets very red after a volcanic eruption?
a) Because a lot of dust and ash are sent into the sky.
b) Because volcanoes are red.
c) Because the painter made this in the picture.
d) Because volcanoes are very hot.

3. How can volcanoes affect the earth's temperature?
a) The Earth's temperature reaches zero
b) The Earth's temperature is high by volcanoes.
c) They lower the Earth's temperature.
d) The Earth's temperature reaches more than 100

4.What do Red sunsets mean?
a) They are burning. b) They have measles.
c) There are clouds in front of them. d) They are a sign of polluted skies.

5. What did the landscapes painted after major volcanic eruptions have?
a) They had bright red sunsets.
b) They had 500 watercolours and oils.
c) volcanic ashes.
d) They had red lines on the face.

6. How was the computer used in Professor Zerefos' study?
a) It was used to measure the painting.
b) The computer was used to calculate the amount of red in each picture.
c) It was used to test the volcano.
d) It was used to paint another picture.

7.What is the best title for the passage?
a) The sun and science
b) The writer's opinion of the other artists
c) There is more than just beauty in the painting of a landscape
d) The effect of the volcano

8.The antonym of the word "valuable" is ....
a) invaluable b) precious c) priceless d) worthless

Sometimes, people may be punished for things they didn't do. Do you think that we should stop doing good things in case we feel danger or we should continue doing it? On the night of April 14, 1865 President Abra-ham Lincoln was attending the theater in Washington. In the middle of the performance, an actor named John Wilkes Booth, seeking to avenge the defeat of the South, slipped into the presidential box and shot the president. Booth escaped the theater, but broke his leg when he leaped from the president's box seat to the stage.

Five hours later, Booth and his companion arrived at the home of a doctor called Samuel Mudd. He knew nothing about the assassination of the president. He set the leg and persuaded the two travelers to stay in his house for the rest of the night. The next morning, Booth and his friend, using false names, paid the bill and departed, but Dr. Mudd was arrested, taken to Washington, and tried on the charge that he was a friend of Booth s and therefore helped plan the assassination. He insisted that he new nothing of the plot, but the court sentenced the unfortunate doctor to life imprisonment.

He was imprisoned at Port Jefferson. The warm, humid climate at The fort was a perfect breeding ground for mosquitoes. Again and again, These pests spread yellow fever germs to prisoners and guards alike. Dr mudd volunteered his services, because he was the only doctor on the island. He had to fight the disease, even after he was infected him In spite of the fact that the guards and other inmates called him "that Lincoln murderer," and treated him very badly, he worked hard to fight the disease. Meanwhile, his wife was working heroically back in Washington for her husband's cause. After a four-year struggle, she secured a pardon for him for a crime he never committed.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1- The best title for this passage is ……………

a) The reasons for Lincoln's Assassination **b) A fair trial for an unfair man**

c) Lincoln's efforts to free the Americans **d) An unfair trial for a fair man**

2- What was the unfair cause of Dr Mudd's conviction ?

a) He helped Booth get away. **b) He didn't like the President.**

c) He helped Booth assassinate Lincoln. **d) He lied to Booth and his fellow.**

3- According to the passage. Booth killed Lincoln because ……………

a) He was one of Lincoln's supporters **b) Lincoln defeated the north a lot**

c) He supported the defeated south **d) Lincoln helped the south a lot**

4- The last paragraph represents

a) the crime of the husband **b) the life of the prisoners**

c) the suffering of the prisoners **d) the end of the diseases**

5- Why do you think Dr Mudd fought the yellow fever outbreak at Fort Jefferson ?

a) Because the prisoners and the guards were his friends.

b) There was no one else to treat the sick prisoners.

c) He thought it would help get him a pardon.

d) He didn't want to get sick himself.

6- After reading the story of Dr Mudd, we can see that he was a …………… person.

a) reliable and kind **b) selfish and greedy**

c) dependent and careless **d) violent and intelligent**

7- Which of the following sentences is correct ?

a) Prisons in poor areas are full of diseases

b) Prisons in the developed areas have no care.

c) prisoners don't suffer in their cells.

d) Prisoners lead a healthy life in their cells.

8- The main reason for the spread of fever is ……………

a) The large number of people at the fort ……

b) The bad food and water at the fort

c) The warm and humid climate there

d) The wildlife around the fort

William Shakespeare was born in the market town of Stratford-upon-Avon. It is said that he attended the local grammar school, where the principal subject taught was Latin. Nothing certain is known of what he did between the time he left school and his departure for London. Whatever caused him to leave the town of his birth, the world can be grateful that he did so. What is certain is that he set his foot on the road to fame when he arrived in London. It is said that at first he was without money or friends there, but after that he earned a little by taking care of the horses of the gentlemen who attended the plays at the theatre. In time, as he became a familiar figure to the actors in the theatre, they stopped and spoke to him.

They found his conversation so brilliant that finally he was invited to join their company. By 1592, he became one of the three leading members of a company of actors called the Lord Chamberlain's Men. This company was under the protection of the Queen's Court. From what we know of his later life, it is clear that Shakespeare's connection with the theatre made him a wealthy man, since his plays attracted large audiences and he shared in the profits.

Towards the beginning of the seventeenth century, not less than eleven of his plays were produced. These included the great tragedies; "Othello ", "Macbeth" and "King Lear". His last work was "The Tempest".

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1- The main idea of the passage is ……………
a) Shakespeare had a difficult early life but later achieved great success,
b) Shakespeare was born into a wealthy family.
c) Shakespeare admired the theatre at his early life.
d) Shakespeare won many awards for his plays.

2- The last paragraph means that Shakespeare ……………
a) produced more than eleven plays.
b) produced only Othello, Macbeth and King Lear.
c) wrote less than eleven plays.
d) wrote the tempest only to begin with.

3- According to the passage, we can understand that the word 'brilliant' means ………
a) boring b) wonderful c) annoying d) illuminated

4- The passage gives us a good lesson that it is better to ……………
a) look after horses b) talk to actors
c) endure hardships or obstacles d) be a wealthy man

5- Why do you think the actors at the theatre invited Shakespeare to join their company?
a) Because his plays were wonderful. b) He looked after their horses.
c) Because he spoke magnificently. d) To watch their plays for money.

6- According to the passage, the reason that made Shakespeare left his town was ……
a) watching plays b) being homeless c) studying Latin d) unknown

7- Why did Shakespeare look after the gentlemen's horses when he first arrived in London ?
a) to help them b) to earn money
c) to have conversation with them d) to let him act with them

8- According the passage, Shakespeare's plays were ……………
a) more attractive to the audience b) less interesting than his poems
c) less attractive than other writers' works d) more interesting that his novels

Life was not always a bed of roses for Hanan. She was born into a life of poverty and suffering Her parents were lowly-paid farmers who barely made ends meet, they Old not nave the means to send Hanan to school.

When Hanan was nine, her parents passed away due to exhaustion and ill health. She was then sent to the local orphanage. There, she was finally given a chance to learn. She was a very bright student who was hungry for knowledge and learnt very quickly. Two years later, Hanan was finally adopted by a rich businessman and his wife. Hanan lived happily with her new adoptive parents. They sent her to a proper school and enrolled her in many classes to help her catch up with her peers. She devoted much time to her studies and got good grades n school. Her adoptive parents were very proud of her. Hanan continued to thrive under the loving care of her new attentive and supportive parents. Hanan continued to excel in her studies. This was because she came from a poor background and treasured the chance to be given a proper education. She eventually did well enough to go to university.

There. Hanan studied psychology. She was interested in specialising In child psychology. She wanted to be able to make a difference In their lives. She started volunteering her time and services at an orphanage during her free time. She often told the children in the orphanage her own life experiences. She was a motivation to many of them there. It made her appreciate her life more and strengthened her determination to help other children like herself.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1- The best title to the passage is ……………

a) Hanan's determination to excel b) Hanan's miserable life

c) Hanan's supportive parents d) Life with poor children

2- The expression 'her parents passed away' means ……………

a) her parents were very ill b) her parents immigrated

c) her parents dismissed her d) her parents died

3- According to paragraph one, why did Hanan not attend school ?

a) She was suffering from ill health.

b) She wanted to lie in a bed of roses.

c) Her parents could not afford to send her to school.

d) She wanted to play with other children.

4- Which one of the following pieces of information is not true ?

a) Hanan spent two years in the orphanage.

b) Hanan was deprived of food at the orphanage.

c) Hanan's parents passed away when she was nine.

d) Hanan was given education at the orphanage.

5- How did Hanan find her adoptive parents ?

a) She was devoted to them b) She was support of them

c) She slowly grew to have an affection for them d) She was very proud of them,

6- What does 'this' refer to ?

a) Hanan's doing well in her studies.

b) Hanan's loving for her adoptive parents.

c) Hanan's coming from a poor background.

d) Hanan's treasuring the chance to receive a proper education.

7- Why did Hanan choose to study child psychology ?

a) She wanted to volunteer at the orphanage,
b) She wanted to be different from her parents.
c) She wanted to help Other Children who had a similar background in hers,
d) She wanted to find out why children like herself turned out that way.
8- The underlined word ‘there’ refers to the ……………
a) orphanage b) university c) village d) school

Have you ever thought about giving money to volunteers to reward them for what they have done? You might have thought of that once and of course the majority _if not all_ of them refused and even some of them got irritated because they think of volunteering in a different way. What is a volunteer? What is the value of volunteering? Is volunteering about money? Should we measure it that way? Most people would say no. Volunteering is not about money. Volunteering is about giving, contributing, and helping other individuals and the community at large. It is working with others to make a meaningful contribution to a better community. People volunteer for an endless variety of reasons. Many people want to gain experience, acquire new skills, meet new people, or expand their network of contacts as a way to get a new job or start a career. Others just want to give back to their community, to help a friend or promote a worthwhile activity. They do it because it makes them feel good. It gives them what is described by some volunteers as a "private smile."
This is the intrinsic value of volunteering. It is not about money. And volunteering should not be measured that way. To attempt to put a dollar figure on the value of volunteerism cheapens and undermines the basic concept. Volunteering is rich and diverse. It is thousands of volunteers in shelters for the homeless, giving aid to seniors, holding hands in a hospice or cleaning up a local stream bed, helping a neighbour shovel their walk, coming to the aid of a stranded motorist or helping an elderly person cross a busy street. These large and small acts, given freely, are what bind communities together. Volunteering is helping, not hiring; giving, not taking; contributing, not counting.

Choose the correct answer from a. b, c or d:

1. One of the social benefits people get out of volunteering is ………….. .
a. earning a big amount of money. b. meeting new people.
c. getting work skills. d. gaining lingual experience.
2. Volunteering gives volunteers …………. .
a. a sense of superiority b. a special kind of smile
c. thousands of dollars d. a sense of inferiority
3- Why is volunteering considered to be diverse?
a. It involves helping ill people. b. It makes you help old people.
c. It provides shelter for the homeless. d. It involves any act that gives help to others.
4- The value of volunteering is …………. money can ever measure.
a. the same as b. deeper than c. sillier than d. less worthy than
5. Which of the following words can replace the underlined word “irritated”?
a. delighted b. pleased c. annoyed d. thrilled
6. What does the underlined word “that” refer to?
a. volunteering to help others b. paying volunteers for what they do
c. rewarding volunteers through thanking d. getting money from volunteers
7. How do you think people can appreciate what a volunteer does for them?
a. Thank them b. Punish them c. Avoid them d. Lend them money
8. The best title for this passage is ……….
a. Thanking Charities b. Avoiding volunteers
c. Helping volunteers d. Voluntary work

Although more and more people are exercising regularly, experts note that eating right is also a key to good health. Nutritionists recommend the "food pyramid" for a simple guide to eating the proper foods. At the base of the food pyramid are grains and fiber. You should eat six to eleven servings of bread, cereal, rice and pasta every day. Next up the pyramid are vegetables and fruit. Five to nine daily servings from this group are recommended. The next pyramid level is the dairy group. Two or three servings a day of milk, yogurt or cheese help maintain good nutrition. Moving up the pyramid, the next level is the meat, poultry, fish, beans, eggs, and nuts group, of which everyone should eat only two to three servings a day. At the very top of the pyramid are fats, oils and sweets. These foods should be eaten only infrequently.
One easy way to plan menus that follow the food pyramid is to shop only in the outer aisles of the grocery store. In most supermarkets, fresh fruit and vegetables, dairy, fresh meat and frozen foods are in the outer aisles of the store. Grains, like pasta, rice, bread, and cereal, are located on the next aisles, the first inner rows. Finally, the farthest inside of the store is where you'll find chips and snacks, cookies, pastries, and soda pop. If you stay in the outer aisles of the grocery store, you won't be tempted to buy foods you shouldn't eat, and you will find a wide variety of healthy foods.

1.A good title for this passage would be --------------.
ⒶHow to avoid infection ⒷHow to shop efficiently
Ⓒ How to shop for healthy food Ⓓ How to cook healthy food
2.According to the passage, the best way to shop in the grocery store is to ------.
Ⓐ make a list and stick to it Ⓑ stay in the outside aisles
Ⓒ stay in the inside aisles Ⓓ check ads for bargains
3.According to the passage, on the inside aisles of the grocery store, you would most likely find which of the following?
Ⓐ eggs Ⓑ bananas Ⓒ bread Ⓓ food chips
4.According to the food pyramid, people should ------------.
Ⓐ eat more grains than meat Ⓑ never eat fats and sweets
Ⓒ eat mostly vegetarian meals Ⓓ rarely eat bread and other starches
5.According to the passage, to maintain good health, people should -------.
Ⓐbuy their food in expensive food stores
Ⓑworry more about nutrition than exercise
Ⓒexercise and eat right
Ⓓeat from the top of the food pyramid
6.The closest synonym to the underlined word 'infrequently' is --------.
Ⓐ permanently Ⓑ regularly Ⓒ continuously Ⓓ rarely
7.The closest antonym to the underlined word 'inner' is --------.
Ⓐ internal Ⓑ outside Ⓒ interior Ⓓ hidden
8.According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
ⒶFats and oils can harm your health.
ⒷExercising is important for good health.
ⒸVegetables and fruit should be eaten frequently.
Ⓓcookies and snacks are necessary for good health.